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### NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET

# JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

scaled

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII..... No. 310

#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Italian NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- A MIDSUMMES NIGHT'S DREAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -INSHAVOGUE-

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-THE GRAND BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -ROOK WOOD-BEN, THE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- BLACK CHOOK

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Broad-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-GYMNASTICS

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street .-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -Wuire, Corres

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-ETHIO PIAN ENTRETAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLISSONS RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Songs,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - Conto

BIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street. -Tun

DODWORTH'S HALL .- ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

RROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-FLOTTE BURSCHE-BROOKLYN ATHEN.EUM, corner of Atlantic and Clin-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklya. - ETHIOPIAN

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. - STREETS

PINE ART GALLERIES, 845 Broadway, -Exhibition of NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, November 6, 1867.

#### TRIPLE SHEET.

#### THE WEST

EUROPE

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated italy, the Papal States, France and England to midnight of Monday, and a news report of yesterday ovenne, we have very important advices of the situation

General Garibaldi sustained a very severe defeat by the seeault of the Pontifical troops on Sunday. He was routed after losing three thousand men in killed. wounded and prisoners. The revolutionary positions of up. Garibaldi surrendered to the Italians and is held a board a man-of-war at Spezzia. The Garildian bands are in retreat from the Papal territory It is said that the Italian troops are recrossing the fron-tier. Napoleon's ultimatum to Italy demands that the Potifical States be fully evacuated by Thursday evening. cancel Napoleon's ultimatum. Napoleon has received General La Marmora as a special envoy from Italy. baldi fought bravely. He left the field for Florence, The General made no address to his men at parting, and looked "old, baggard and disappointed." ao French troops in the battles. The revolutionary movement is broken up at all points. An Austrian despatch says that the Emperors Francis Joseph and

Napoleon are in accord-for peace. ous food riots have broken out in Exeter and Axminster, England. [The bakers' and butchers' shops were plundered and gutted, and corndealers' stores fired. troops were being marched into both towns from Plymouth and other places. The English Parliament is summoned to meet in session on the 19th instant Another Liverpool cotton house has failed.

twenties were at 70% in London, and 75% in Frankfort United States ten-torty bonds have been introduced on the Liverpool 'Change, and are regularly quoted. The Liverpool cotton market closed irregular, with middling uplands at 8 %d. |The advices from Manchester

are unfavorable. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions slightly

ols closed at 9414, for money, in London. Five-

Our special correspondence from Europe by mail, compilation from our foreign files, published to-day, contain very interesting details of our cable

## I ISCELLANEOUS.

The election in New York State yesterday resulted in a decisive victory for the democrats by a majority of from ten to twenty thousand. The majority for th party in the city of New York is upwards of sixty-one and. The following are the names of the demogratic candidates elected on the State ticket :-

Intelligence from Havil to the 9th, Porto Rico to the 17th and Saint Domingo to the 20th of October is received; but the news has been anticipated by or special telegrams from Havana. The reported sale of the Bay of Samana occasioned great uneasiness to the people of Hayti, who were of the opinion that their republic had a right to say something in the matter. The ications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Saint Domingo were exchanged on the 5th. The storm in Perto Rice was quite disastrous, though no lives were lost. The corn crop was destroyed.

Victoria (Vancouver Island) correspondence, dated September 30, contains the text of a petition which is in circulation among the people of the colonies

By arrasion of the President, the military authori-ties were compact yesterday in disbanding and sup-pressing the colored will be organizations in the District of Columbia.

Some doubt is reported to exist as to whether the coming session of Congress will be resided by the President as the commencement of the Fortest Congress, or only an adjourned session. In case it is the regular annual session, it is customary for him to comcate his message upon the affairs of the country; and in the latter case it is not usual.

General Schoffeld, in a letter to Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, directs him to inform the members of the Legislature that the usual session of that body will be

dispensed with in the coming winter.

The order of General Sherman announcing peace with the Indians in his military division has been published. The Collector of Customs at New Orleans writes that has information which will speedily lead to the saking up of a gang of desperate smuggiers who have

.

their haunts among the swamps and bayous of Louisi ana, bordering on the Gulf coast. The gang is composed of Chinamen, Malays, Portuguese and creeles, and is led

by two white men.

Three men of the British man-of-war Welverine we

drowned in a gale at Quebec yesterday.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention met at Mon gomery yesterday. Eighty-two members were present, of whom fifty odd were old citizens of the State. E. W. Peck, a white man, was elected president, and the offices of assistant secretary and doorkeeper were given

Mike McCoole has requested Joe Coburn to meet hi at Cincinnati at some appointed time to sign articles of agreement for their forthcoming fight for the championship and \$10,000.

Middle Brook Island, in the Pacific Ocean, which Middle Brook Island, in the Pacific Ocean, which was recently taken possession of by the China Mail Steamship Company as a coaling station, is found to be inadequate for the purpose. The harbor is not a safe one and the nearest anchorage is three miles from the coal, every ton of which will have to be lightered to the

The registration lists in North Carolina have been re-The official registration returns in South Carolina sho

the blacks to have a majority of 33,834.

Mr. Galt has retired from the Canadian Ministry for private reasons. No successor has yet been determined

The propeller Georgian, for the possession of which the United States has been suing Jacob Thompson at Hamilton, Canada, was yesterday turned over former by the decision of the Court, and the bill against

Thompson was dismissed with costs. Another band of regular troops in Arizona had been defeated by the Indians. The Legislature of that Territory complain of General McDowell's administration and state as an example of the mutility of the regulars, that two companies at Camp Lincoln have not killed an Indian for six months, while one company of volunteers at the same place, in 1866, killed one hundred in three months. They ask permission to raise a regiment of

such volunteers.

An afray occurred in the Fourth ward yesterday in of one Jeremiah Hard gan, who was arrested. The steamship Euterpe, Captain Eldredge, of C. H.

Mallory & Co.'s line, will sail from pier 20 East river, this (Wednesday) evening, for Galveston, Texas, The Cromwell line steamship George Cromwell Captain Vaill, will leave pier No. 9 North river, at three

P. M. to-day (Wednesday), for New Orleans.

An unknown man was found drowned at Fort Hamilton vesterday. He wore a soldier's coat. Judge Ben

nett held an inquest.

A New Yorker was robbed of \$88,500 as he was getting on the train at Philadelphia to return home on Monday The stock market was dull and unsettled yesterday.

Government securities were dull. Gold was dull and

heavy, and closed at 189 % a 139 %.

The State Election-The Overthrow of Radi-

The returns of yesterday's election, received up to the hour of publication this morning, are sufficient to show that the State has been carried by the democrats by a majority probably larger than that obtained by Governor Fenton one year ago. The radicals who controlled the republican nominating convention chose to exclude from their councils the conservative element of their party and to go before the people on the issues of negro supremacy and a national bank oligarchy; and the people of New York, like those of California, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have repudiated them and rendered an emphatic verdict against their violent, revolutionary policy.

In this city, the great commercial centre of the Union, the majority against radicalism amounts to over sixty-one thousand, elthough the radical press and politicians exerted their u'most energies to avert such a result. New York, with her large financial interests, declares against the party of debt and taxation and rebukes the attempt to place the Southern States of the Union under the heel of African barbarism. The false cry of fraudulent registration, the free use of money, the presence and influence of the Governor of the State and the efforts of all the political commissions forced upon the city by republican legislation, were powerless to prevent this Waterloo defeat. A vote of about twenty-five thousand, in a poll of one hundred and twelve thousand, is all that the national banks, the State administration and the political com missions, including the Police and Fire Departments, can muster for the radical negro supremacy faction in the great metropolis of New York. With these figures before the people it will be useless for the radical organs to raise the cry of illegal voting, rum influence, apathy, or anything else, to account for their terrible overthrow. The fact is now established beyond controversy that the citizens of the loyal States, and especially of the city of New York, repudiate the financial and reconstruction policy of Congress, and demand

The decision of New York State in this year's contest has been looked for with anxiety all over the Union. It has been generally admitted that her vote would decide the complexion of the next Presidential campaign; and the loss of the State by the republicans will be more effectual than the tifty thousand radical falling off in Ohio, in finally disposing of Mr. Chase and his national bank and negro supremacy platform. Ever since the war, with the exception of the election of Horatio Seymour under the temporary reaction of 1862, the State of New York has voted steadily on the side of the republican party, and her verdict now is against the revolutionary policy of the radical Congress, rather than an endorsement of the democracy. It is a triumph of the conservative sentiment of the country which last year endorsed the constitutional amendment as a final settlement of the question of reconstruction, and now rebukes and repudiates those who, disregarding the popular voice, reopened the agitation for the purpose of forcing negro rule upon the South and securing a negro balance of power in the national government. It is a final and emphatic declaration that the people will not suffer the government of the United States to pass into the hands of the violent men whose principles are embodied in the policy of the present Congress and that the republican party must discard such leaders if it hopes to retain the power it

has enjoyed for the past seven years.

CONTRACT CONTRACTOR OF STREET

One of the most significant signs of the elecions yesterday was the result in New Jersey. It will be seen that the democrats have se cured a majority on joint ballot in the Legis lature against a republican majority of eleven last year. In this State there were no side issues like the Excise law; but the plain question, "For or against negro suffrage?" was bluntly put to the people, and we have seen the result. The question has been answered as positively in the negative as it was in October by the people of Ohio.

The Result in Massachusetts. Massachusetts adds her voice to the general chorus of States in singing the downfall of radicalism. The republicans claim a majority of about twenty thousand for their candidate tor Governor-a falling off in his last year's vote of forty-five thousand. Governor Bullock is as popular now, personally, as he was in 1865, when he carried State by forty-nine thousand, or in 1866, when his majority was over sixty-five thousand. But the splendid majorities of the last six years are destroyed by the folly and recklessness of radicalism, and by the fanaticism which marks republican rule. The Lagislature is reported to be anti-prohibition.

Garibaldi and Rome.

A second time Garibaldi has attempted to give Rome to Italy. A second time he has failed. It is hard to kick against the pricks A defeated cause, however, may be noble and it is safe to say that whatever men may think of Garibaldi himself, nine-tenths of the intelligence and common sense of mankind have decided in favor of the cause which, worthly or unworthily, he represents. The cause of united Italy has again suffered defeat; but defeat has resulted, not from the weakness of the cause itself, but from insufficient strength. It is the old, old story-might has prevailed against

It is difficult to foresee what new phase the question is about to present. If it prove true that Napoleon, as our despatches inform us, has delivered his ultimatum to the Italian government, requiring the soldiers of the King to evacuate the Papal territory before Thursday at noon, the Italian government will find itself in most awkward circumstances. It will be a most bitter pill for Victor Emanuel to swallow. Swallow it, however, he must or fight. These are the alternatives on which the immediate future of this question depends. To yield to Napoleon would disgust the Italian people; it might even ruin the dynasty. Not to yield will bring down upon Italy weight and strength of France; and whatever be the ultimate result, or whoever may take part in the struggle, the immediate consequences will be disastrous to the kingdom. Alone, she is not a match for France; and even if, with foreign help, she were successful in the long run in expelling the invader, it could not be until ber towns and cities were demolished, her plains deluged with blood, her population wasted and the progress of the country thrown backward for ome generations. There are other questions lying behind these alternatives, but we care not at present to enter upon them. It is quite possible that Napoleon may be holding some proposal in reserve, compliance with which vould render the position of Italy less difficult. To the September Convention, which has been a curse from the first, all this misery is to be traced. We are willing to believe that its days are numbered, and it will be best for all parties if no such unholy compact is again entered

## The Case of Jeff Davis.

case of Davis is to be once more deterred, and will not be called till May next; that the November term of the court before which he gave bail will be permitted to go by, in order that he may come before Chief Justice Chase next year, and in order that another indictment may be framed-and so on. Fifty reasons could be given, no doubt, each more ridiculous than the other, and all tending to confirm the proverbial notion of the law's delay.

It is to be hoped that Congress will end all this pitiful trifling by declaring the national will on the case of this distinguished offender. and recognizing that it is not a case for the courts. Nothing is clearer than that disputes between separate nationalities, as well as all questions arising out of the collision of armed powers, must be determined in accordance with those rules of natural right that we call the law of nations. And since events themselves pushed us from the position of regarding the late war as an insurrection; since the Confederate States were belligerents, recognized by foreign powers and by ourselves; since they had so distinctly a separate national life that in our reconstruction we treat them as conquered country-therefore, questions arising out of the collision of such a power with our own must necessarily be considered as in the sphere of the law that regulates the relation of sovereign and independent States. To treat the case of the head of a government with which we waged four years' war as a case to be settled in our domestic courts is to stultify ourselves beyond all example.

The only prejext on which the court would pretend to try the case of Davis is to find and fix the laws of treason; but the dimensions of his acts went so far beyond that that we broadly recognized they were of another character by armies and ambassadors. As for the fact of his attempt to subvert our government, we do not need the finding of any twelve nobodies in Richmond to tell us of that. General Grant and his army were the jurors who found the facts of the case, and it is only lett for Congress-the treaty-making powerthe power having cognizance of war and all the relations arising under it-to determine what shall be done with our enemy, now that he is in our hands.

For Congress to do this would be in accordance with the precedents of history-in accordsince with natural law and common sense. Let Congress, therefore, declare the will of the nation, which, doubtless, would be that the culprit should be sent out of the country; to stay out for some fixed period-as five, ten, or, for that matter, fifty years. Such a decision would be satisfactory to the country; and Congressmen would be better employed in making it than in turning somersaults over the constitution, so that, like Thad Stevens, they cannot tell from day to day whether they are inside or outside that remarkable instrument.

The Great Mogul of the National Banks Mr. Jay Cooke has earned the above title from the position he occupies as a banker under the national bank system, from the colossal fortune he has made out of it, and because he has become the chief defender of the system. He owes whatever fame he has, as well as his fortune, to Mr. Chase's pet institutions and the war from which they sprang; and his attainment of this position shows how little ability was needed to be successful during the period of his elevation in the financial world. Though he is by common consent the Great Mogul among national bankers, and their leader, he has not the ability of Nick Biddle, the head and defender of the old United States Bank. Still, he takes upon himself a similar rôle, and, like Biddle, issues his manifestoes, assumes to instruct the sovereign people and the rest of mankind upon national

finances and talks as authoritatively to states-

As there may be some curiosity to know who

this new man of a new order of things is, this

men and Congress.

man who suddenly blazes forth like a meteor among the solid, fixed stars of our political firmament, we are happy to say we have been furnished with the information by some admirer too modest to give his name. In this communication we have the important information that Mr. Jay Cooke was born in Sandusky, Ohio, 1822. The day and hour are not given. He was "a self-reliant and energetic boy," and he commenced his business life at the age of thirteen in a mercantile house. The first three years he was employed in Sandusky and St. Louis; then, at seventeen years of age, he entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. At twenty-one he became a partner in the house, and shortly the managng partner. In 1860 he established the bank ing house of Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia After the war broke out, in 1861, he was employed to negotiate the first seven-thirty loan. This, through Mr. Chase, gave him that lucrative connection with the government finances which in three or four years made him a mil-lionnaire of the first rank. Jay Cooke soon establ shed a hou e in Washington, an addition to the one in Philadelphia, after he became the financial agent of the government. After the war closed he opened a house also in New York. His rise has been as surprising as that of Mr. McCulloch, and both from the same starting point and through the same agency. Both were small country bankers or tankers' clerks in the West, both were the friends and instruments of Mr. Chase, both were elevated by him, and both have shown their gratitude by faithfully supporting his financial policy and pet national bank system. They owe a great deal to Mr. Chase and little to their own

abilities. In any oth r period of the history of our country the sudden elevation of such a man by such means to an immense fortune and financial power would have been impossible. There were giants in those days; but in these we have pigmies, and the pigmies rule the land. Mr. Jay Cooke, in all probability, will be the champion of that vast combination of national banks and bondholders which begins to set itself up above popular sentiment and which will soon assume to control the government itself. These national banks are preparing to wage a more determined war for their privileges and against the people than the old United States Bank ever did, and Jay Cooke, though a much inferior man to Biddle, is destined, probably, to be the commander-in-chief. If he can bear the weight of his honors without being too much puffed up, without bursting with inflated importance, and should not write too many manifestoes, he may become vary conspicuous, if not great, in the exciting financial agitation that is about to commence in this country. However, he had better a national blessing, but stick to his proper rôle as defender of the national banks.

American Prime Donne in Europe. Europe was very kind some time ago in sending us some choice specimens of prime donne. We are now returning the compliment by supplying the Continental market with a few superior articles in that line. Among them we may mention Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, who created quite a furor in Polish Russia, and who is now en route for Milan, as the bright particular star of La Scala, the Patti sisters, of whom Adelina has been crowned queen of the opera and Carlotta empress of concert, Louise Cellogg and Laura Harris. It appears from the cable telegrams that another American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, has achieved a success in London in the rôle of Marguerite in Faust, in which Patti, Nillson, Lucca and Titiens appeared last summer in the same city. When the details of her debut reach us and confirm this news, it will be gratifying to those interested in American art. There is a peculiar quality about our climate that undoubtedly gives these ladies that unwonted freshness and brilliancy of voice that Paris, London and other operatic centres go into ocstacies about. We have a clearer, brighter atmosphere than even the shores of the Mediterranean are blessed with. It gilds woodland and meadow with more intense and marked coloring, tinges the cheek of beauty with more brilliancy, and lights up the eye of blonde or brunette with more radiancy than ever did Italian, Grecian or Bosphorus skies. The voice of the prima donna here acquires a rich flavor and pure, bird-like quality, influenced, probably, by this elimate. Our contraiti have a sympathetic tone of voice that is seldom heard on the other side of the Atlantic. It is a cheering indication of the progress made in the divine art in this country to see so many American songstresses preside at the first opera houses in Europe and receive the proud title of La Diva in Paris and Milan. The full, rich voice of Mrs. Van Zandi and the nightingale tones of Adelina Patti are exclusively American and have their models here whenever an European impressario takes the trouble to find them out in this

Rev. Newman Hall, an English preacher, s here collecting money to build a church in London. There is plenty of money in London to build churches for as many people as desire to go to them, and those who prefer it can go and hear preaching at the theatres. It would be quite as polite and just as reasonable for us to ask the Rev. Newmin Hall to go back to London' and collect money for us to build churches in New York as for the Rev. Newman Hall to ask us to give him money to take out of the country with him to build churches in London,

Our dates from Monterey are to October 12. The election returns in Northern Mexico show a very large majority for Juarez, and even his proposed liberal amendments to the constitution are very generally supported. We give a

Moxican Affaire.

more detailed account of the terrible hurricane which levelled Matsmoros with the ground. The storm raged for three hours from the northward, and, after a lull of half an hour, blew with equal fury from the south. The city must have been very near the focus of the tornado, as must have been Brownsville, on the east side of the Rio Grande, which suffered almost equally. Succors were being hurried from the interior of Mexico to the relief

of the sufferers as rapidly as possible.

Our correspondent details a very interesting interview which he had with General Escobedo. Although we have not much faith in whatever comes from such a Jesuitical nature as Escobedo possesses, still, we know that the opinions which he enunciates are those of Mexico, of which, in his reported conversation, he was but the mouthpiece. With reference to the party lately overthrown Escobedo says :-The retrograde party, always conquered, morally and physically, by the great liberal party, numbied by public sentiment, which abhors it, has no other resource left to graiffy its vile vengeance than to mbsrepresent abroad what passes here. It is worthy only of contempt. In reference to religion the policy of the republic is simply this—to tolerate all; not to protect any one especially, and a complete separation between Church and State.

This has been really the key-note of the whole Mexican struggle, and now that the separation of Church and State is effected we have hopes that attention will be turned to peaceful pursuits. This, however, requires the nost thorough protection of whatever capital may be invested in that country. Foreign capital has, with very rare instances, always been perfectly safe, even amid Mexican revolutions, but the native capital has been very heavily drawn upon by ferced loans, which were in many cases almost ruinous. The restoration of confidence in commercial enterprises, then, becomes one of the first problems for the Mexicans. Speaking of this in connection with the financial question, Escobedo

ancer the exceptional circumstances in which, unfortunately, the country has been involved have passed away, I understand that the system of forced loans will no langer amony the mercantile community or land-holders. These measures, so annoying oven to him who was compelled to dictate them, were necessary, considering the object to be attained, which was no other than the salvation of Mexican independence. They are so no longer; for, the republic being restored to tranquility, experience has shown as that the government has been able to meet the situation, making very large disbursements to establish the public administration in all its branches, supporting two armies, the conquering and the conquered making the necessary expenditures for the support of those incarcorated in prison, and at the same time sustaining the army actually on foot, without having been obliged to resort to violent measures. For this reason I am convinced that the finances of the country can be organized on a firm and presperous basia. This is one of the principal points which should, and doubtless will, occupy the attention of the Congress con to assemble.

And again, referring to the question of the

And again, referring to the question of the expulsion of foreigners, he said :-

expulsion of foreigners, he said:—

The reports in reference thereto are simply the vile calumnies against Mexico set in circulation by the malcontenis. I say to you frankly, I have had occasion to be in all the well informed circles of the republic, and I have never heard this advocated or suggested. The people, too, entertain no such issues. The best proof of this that can be given is the tranquility which foreigners enjoy and the guarantees which they all have, without distinction of nationally. There are now among us innumerable individuals who, after making war upon us, are now peacefully engaged in those branches of industry to which they desired to dedicate themselves.

Much of the discontent against foreigners

Much of the discontent against foreigners which has been reported has arisen from the complaints made by native merchants that foreigners were exempt from those burdens which were so heavily forced upon the country by revolution. It gave foreigners certain advantages which made it very hard for the native Mexicans to compete with them in trade

and different enterprises.

We can but feel assured that our neighbor has a brilliant future of peace and prosperity before her. Thus far she has astonished those who have predicted the opening of a new war immediately upon the close of that of the French intervention. We again reiterate that there is no great principle in the fores Mexican politics which can force two armies into the field. The country is almost unanimous in support of the principles which are embodied in the constitution of 1857, and how willing the people are to listen, without murmur, to any new reform, is shown by the election returns which we have noticed in the opening of this article.

In view of the peaceable condition of our sister republic, we should immediately take advantage of the position we occupy toward her relative to our support of her government in its struggle against monarchism, and make a liberal commercial treaty. This will give us an opportunity to reap the splendid advantages which present themselves in the reopening of her commerce with the world.

Impeachment. It is given out from Washington that on the day of the reassembling of Congress (21st instant) the Judiciary Committee will report on impeachment. A majority report against the experiment, and a minority report in favor of it. The committee consists of seven republicans and two democratic members, four of the republicans being for impeachment; so that the majority report will be from a minority of the dominant party represented in the committee. What the vote of the House, therefore, will be, on these reports is not so certain. It seems that President Johnson still has his apprehensions that impeachment is to be pushed forward; but we dare say that the impeachment branch of the committee and of the House will have to be content with their impeachment report as an electioneering document, for what it will fetch in the market.

Very Absurd.

It is reported from Washington that the President has been calling the attention of General Grant to certain unauthorized black militia organizations in the District of Columbia, and that Mr. Johnson has his fears that these military darkies have some design upon him in the event of his refusal to abdicate, should Congress vote to suspend him. This is as absurd as Forney's twaddle that the new Maryland white militia organization is designed for the expulsion of Congress.

The Outside Southern States to Be Har-

ried Up.

From all the signs of the times in the North the radicals will need the support of the ten outside Southern States in the Presidential election, and it is altogether probable, therefore, that under the present system of reconstruction they will be hurried through the mill and reinstated in Congress in season to vote for President next November. The late Southern elections make this the safe policy, it is thought, for the radicals, and they begin to perceive that further delays may be Thoresa Yelverton and Charles Dichens By the ocean cable we are infor

on Saturday evening last a farewell dinner was riven to Charles Dickens at the Free Tavern, in London, in anticipation of his proaching departure for the United Sta The great novelist, Bulwer, now Lord Lytton, presided at the table, and many of the literary friends of Dickens, Bohemians of higher and of lesser degree, were present. The compliments which were exhanged at the dinner must have reminded Dickens of the ovations which he received nearly a quarter of a century ago, when he made his first visit to America. Almost every-body went crazy over him when he arrived in this country. But of all who were thus demented at that time, and who recovered their enses only after his return to England and the publication of his "American Notes for General Circulation," and then wondered why in the world they had gone crazy over him, scarcely any now survive except Prosper M. Wetmore, William Niblo, ourself, and a very few other representatives of a former generation. Almost everybody else is now sleeping in Greenwood or in some other green place. On his second visit to America Mr. Dickens will find here a new generation. This time, moreover, he will have to share the honors of his reception with a new candidate for the favorable suffrages of the American public, the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. Theress Yelverton and Charles Dickens, male and female as created in the Garden of Eden, repair together to the Eden of America. Both, we hope, will be as successful here as they expect to be.

The dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern lu London shows who are the endorsers of Charles Dickens. If it be asked who are the endorsers of Theresa Yelverton we may reply, the general public and the high courts of justice in Great Britain. Judges and juries and the public at large not only endorsed but wept over her case. Even the House of Lords, with all its frigidity, could not help melting into tears over it. An extraordinary instance of an actor and an artist in real life. Theresa Yelverton calls to mind the fascinations of Sappho, of Hypatia, and of Heloise. She has signified her willingness to read the centrated letters of Heloise, although she is somewhat delicate about reading her own, which are no less remainable, and which curiously illustrate a striking difference between her and her rival lecturer, Mr. Dickens. While the latter has been revelling amidst out-of-the-way scenes of low life in England, the former has soared to the empyrean and floated in the most spiritual and ethereal atmosphere of fancy and love. Witness the extracts, which we publish elsewhere, from hor

These two rivals, Dickens, a sort of Aristophanes of modern society, and Theresa Yelverton, the antetype of the impassioned Sappho, will traverse the whole country, and cannot tail to excite great attention and enthusiasm. We trust, however, that the present generation of Americans will not go so crazily wild over them as to insist on taking their horses out of their carriages and making tools of themselves generally. Let us be content with buying their tickets, even if sold at three dollars apiece, and giving them a full house at each and all of their readings. The novelty of the entertainment which they offer will doubtless secure for both Charles Dickens and Theresa Yelverton a hearty reception and a popularity that will astonish the English, who will wonderingly ask, "What will the Yankees do next?"

Brend Rlots in England.

A despatch which we print in to-day's HERALD shows that in some parts of Great Britain very considerable distress prevails. At Exeter serious riots had taken place. Bakers' and butchers' stores were gutted and the by fire. The militia had been called out, and troops had been sent on from Plymouth. It is minifest that matters are not altogether right in the Old World. Hungry people will fight for bread. Good and regular wages are better than reform bills; but wages depend on trade, and trade is not encouraged by the continued terror of a European war. If this war nanio do not soon subside Napoleon will bring down upon his head the execrations of Europe.

# AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

Last night was one of those which the Grand Duchess is permitted to spend in the rural districts, the stage being meanwhile filed with French comedy. We could being meanwhile filled with French comedy. We could ill spare the Grand Duchess if her place were taken by artistes less satisfactory; but we cannot regret any change that allords an occanion for the appearance of Reillez. It is a memorable piece of theatrical experience to have seen this inimitable artists in the part of Cicopatra. She is the only dramatic occentricity we ger saw that combined with a real genius for her lise of parts the art of a finished actess. She is the very soul of whim, extravagance, feminines contradiction, tenderness, self-will, wit and absurdity. No performance in light comedy at all comparable to Reillez's in Les Amours de Cicopatrs is to be soon on the stage of this city, and it is to be hoped that this admirable little chapter from Bohemia may be given many times yet. Roche, who appears in the same piece, is a comedian of capital spirit, more like that ancient favorite, old Blake, than any actor we remember, and not inferior to that admirable actor in humor and unction. There is not a part in the play but was well filled, though those of Hamilton and Caron seem to call for special mention. Alfred de Musset's happy proverb, "If faut que ma porte soit owners on fernate," preceded the comedy. This is a farce of the same class as that well known moresus, the Morning Call, and was very well done by La Roche and Madame Hamilton. To-morrow night the Grand Valley.

will appear.

Niblo's—The Black Crook.
Unquestionably the Black Crook is the most britliant and successful spectacular and compedal dramacever presented on the American stage. The triviality of the dialogue, which only seems to pass the time during the shifting of the scenes, is compensated for by the splendors of the grotto and the ball room, and, we must add, by such exhibitions of the light fasts site dance as have rarely been equalled by any ballet troups. Mile Bonfants sustained last night, in the Water Lily, the Pas de Demon, and, especially, in the Danse d'Action, composed by M. Costs, and entitled The Carnival, de Venice, her high reputation as a graceful and agilo-dancer. Reinforced as Miles. Bonfanti, Pagani, Messeri and their attendant coryphèse have been by two new dancers of such unsurpassed grace as Mile, Billica and such marvellous agility as M. Van Hamme, as well as by the Garde Impiriole, consisting of one hundred and fity onlidren in French army uniforms, not is forget La Pottic Ravel and her surprising vivandiers sloss, the Black Crook has taken a fresh lesse of life and popularity.

Steinway. Hall.

Mr. De Cordova gave the first of his popular isotance entertainments at this hall last night before a very large and brilliant audience. The subject was "Mrs. Fizziebury's New Cirl," and to those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with the servant girl of the proceed day it was particularly interesting. Mr. De Cordova is an entertaining reader and possesses a voice well suited to de justice to the grotesque subjects he gelests.

Banvard's Theatre. Devil's Auction, Merisochi and Sohike

Dovil's Auction, Morisocht and Sohike are drawing good houses every night. The former illustrates the true poetry of motion in dancing, and the latter in her unrivailed Hungarian Poika communicates an size and abandon to every step that raises the audience to the highest pitch of enthusasm. Miss Fanny Stooqueler has made herself a favorite in spite of the workless character of the drams, which is plot and dislogue does not possess one grain of merit. Mr. McQuade has detarriorated even below mediocity in his impersonation of the reconstructed dunkey, and the rest of the cast is situation to the second of the cast is admirable, and may favorably compare with anything is that time on the metropolitan mark.